Conference, Farmers' – 1922

Alabama

NEGRO FARMERS WANT FORD OFFER ACCEPTED

Montgomery, Ala.

Appeal to Senator Underwood to Help Line Up Southern Members in Congress

1/30/22 Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 28.—**Declaring that thirty-eight million acres of farm lands in the south are operated by negro farmers, whose interest as tillers of the soil will be greatly advanced by the asseeptance by congress of the Henry Ford offer to take over the Muscle Shoals plant, and appealing to Senator Oscar Underwood to use his powerful influence to induce all southern members of congress to vote acceptance of the Ford offer now before congress.**

Negro farmers from six counties in southwest Aalabma, assembled at the Mobile County Training School, Isaiah J. Whitley, president, in its tenth annual session, unanimously passed resolutions instructing a committee to wire Senator Underwood to handle the situation in the interest of the farmers of the south. The carefully worded telegram to Senator Underwood was signed by Isaiah J. Whitley, president of the conference and principal of the Mobile County Training School, and A. W. Beck, secretary and director of agriculture of the Mobile County Training School.

The delegates to the conference, braving the inclement weather, brought samples of farm and truck garden products which made an impressive exhibit.

Demonstrations by W. C. Vail, Mobile county demonstration agent, and A. W. Beck, were given in planting trees, testing seeds, mixing fertilizers, care of poultry and livestock and the preparation of farm products for market.

Addresses were delivered to the delegates and visitors by C. F. Vigor, assistant county supervisor of education, of Mobile; Josephine Smith, of New York, educational secretary of the American Missionary Association, with headquarters in New York; E. P. Shepard, of Birmingham, Ala., who

... replacing
id buildings with new and modern
nes at a surprisingly rapid rate in
he state.

Griffin also stated that through the good influence of Mrs. R. L. Faucett, county superintendent of education of Autauga county, a school building was completed recently near Autaugaville at a cost of more than six thousand dollars, one white man, Mr. L. D. Hicks, donating a thousand dollars. He mentioned also the construction recently of a school building in Marion county costing $2,700.

Rev. A. F. Owens, dean of Selma University, conducted the Bible institute for ministers. An address was delivered also by George F. King, of Tuskegee Institute, editor of The Rural Messenger.

The conference passed a resolution authorizing a committee to organize farmers' co-operative clubs in convenient localities.

A short course in agriculture, running the year around, at the County Training School, was also approved.

Reports from many farming districts were read. The reports showed encouraging results.

Conference, Farmers' - 1922. Arkansas.

TO ASSIST NEGRO FARMERS.

Commercial Appeal
3/19/22 Memphis Tenn

MARIANNA, ARK., March 18.—The Lee County Farm Bureau has asked the [illegible] and professional men of Marianna to have planned a farm campaign to be conducted on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of next week. The purpose of the campaign is to inform the colored farmers throughout the country on the safest methods to pursue with their 1922 farming plans.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
APRIL 2. 1922

NEGRO FARMERS OF COUNTY PLAN WORK

Adopt Community System at Meeting of the League Directors.

Members of the Triangle Home and Community League, composed of negro farmers of Pulaski county, adopted a county and community plan of work for the year at a meeting of the directors in the office of John M. Harris negro farm demonstrator, yesterday

The purpose is to promote better churches, schools, lodges, living conditions, better marketing conditions, and better farming methods. Five routes have been organized to enable each club member to get their products to market. In this way, a member may send to market anything from a dozen eggs to the largest kind of produce grown.

A report of the local agent shows that the members purchased $960 worth of seed during March. All the seed purchased except alfalfa and garden seed was raised by club members in Pulaski county.

The club boys own 56 pure bred sows and have organized a boar circle. A total of 85 negro boys have prepared their one-acre plots for sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts and corn. A special campaign will begin tomorrow in connection with Good Health Week.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Conferences, Farmers' — 1923.

Arkansas.

NEW YORK

Monitor Negro Unit
Feb. 17, 1923

Negro Farmers Meeting

The Negro Conway County Farmer Association is called to meet at Plumerville, February 24, colored Public School house at 2:30. Every negro farmer who is interested in good farming, management, pruning, and spraying of orchards and buying and selling of farm products, are asked to attend this meeting. It will mean dollars and cents to you in the future. Every community is expected to be represented in this meeting. Mr. J. W. Fryer, Director of the Cotton Growers Association and Mr. Walter Smith, President of the Horticultural Association, are asked to be present and will give us needed information that we should know for our own benefit.

Feeling assured that you will all respond to this call,

We are yours very truly,
J. D. RICE, Local Co. Agent.
C. B. ROBERTS, President.

Florida

Conferences — 1922.

Farmers

FLORIDA FARMERS HOLD BIG MEETING

Savannah Journal

Prominent Women in Attendance

Savannah, Ga.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Dec. 8 (By The Associated Negro Press).—The second annual session of The Florida State Negro Farmers Union, was held Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22nd in the Bethel Baptist Institutional Church, this city, with seventeen counties represented. Several women of prominence in educational and uplift work were present and participated among whom were: Mrs. M. M. Bethune, principal of the Normal and Industrial School for Colored Girls, Daytona, Fla.; Miss E. M. M. White, active Communtiy Worker, Jacksonville; Miss Maniger, of the State Board of Health Bureau (white), C. W. Dept., and others. 12-9-22

Three sessions were held Tuesday and two sessions Wednesday. Every moment of the time was occupied with a view of the conservation of time President H. H. Willimas, (potato king) of Hastings, Fla., held the proceedings strictly to the business of the Union and followed the program outlined.

Cooperative selling and Cooperative purchasing of farm products and farm necessities were the chief points of issue in most of the discussions and provisions. Mr. T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Tuskegee, was present and gave much interesting and helpful advice. Prof. N. B. Young, president of the Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., Mr. A. A. Turner, Florida State Farm Clubs Agent, Tallahassee, and others of equal prominence were present and aided greatly in the construction of plans and the completion of the organization.

By consent of Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee, (through Mr. Cmapbell) arrangements were completed for an extensive tour of Florida.

Conference, Farmers' — 1922

Georgia

NEGRO FARMERS' MEET WILL CLOSE TODAY

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

Cuthbert, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The seventh annual meeting of the negro farmers' conference will close here Monday after a three days' session. President A. B. Cooper and the faculty of Payne college, the promoters, have made it a most helpful influence to the community. In spite of the unfavorable weather a large number of farmers have attended from Randolph, Early, Terrell, Calhoun and even from the state of Alabama.

Talks were made Friday and Saturday by Prof. William Bradford, of Atlanta; Dr. A. G. G. Richardson, of the College of Agriculture, Athens, and Prof. E. A. Williams, state superintendent of negro agents. Mayor L. B. West, of Cuthbert, in his address to the conference, stressed the importance of industry, thrift and harmony between the races. Rev. Thomas Pellinger spoke on the importance of good health as a factor of good citibenship on farm and in city. Prof. F. H. Henderson spoke on race relations. Saturday much interest was manifested in a mass meeting in which the subject of Christian education was discussed. The speakers were Dr. T. J. Linton, field secretary; J. A. Martin, Rev. J. S. Downs, Rev. J. S. Grahl, of the Cuthbert Methodist church, and Superintendent R. G. Hall.

Speakers Monday will be County Superintendent Walter McMichael and Annett McDonald.

Negro Farm Leaders To Gather at Fort Valley

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

The negro farm demonstration agents of Georgia will hold their annual meeting in connection with the meeting of Home Makers Club agents among negroes in Georgia at the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Feb. 27 through March 3. Under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture and State College these workers are taking the gospel of better farms and better homes among the negroes in all sections of the State.

The annual meeting of the rural school supervisors, working under the direction of the Jeanes fund and co-operating with the State Department of Education, will meet at the same time and place, their sessions lasting for two days. Dr. James H. Dillard, executive officer of the Jeanes and Slater funds, and W. B. Hill, special school supervisor, are expected to address these workers, who are trying to improve the rural schools for negroes in Georgia.

Thursday and Friday, March 2 and 3, negro farmers of Houston County will hold their annual conference and exhibition of home-cured meat. The home-cured meat show at Fort Valley, which had its beginning under the direction of Prof. James Downing, at one time Pig Club agent for Georgia, has been widely advertised and has been the means of stimulating hog raising and taught the farmers how to cure their meat to such a degree of perfection that practically no meat in this section spoils from improper curing and many have become expert in the art.

The negro schools of the county will also hold their annual educational rally in connection with the farmers' conference. A number of prominent white and colored citizens are expected to be present and address the gathering.

FORT VALLEY IN LIMELIGHT.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution 3/5/22

Rural community workers from all sections of the state, agricultural experts and distinguished visitors from New York, Washington, D. C., and other points attend annual home-cured meat show and educational rally at the Fort Valley High and Industrial School.

The past week has been one of unusual importance for Fort Valley and the surrounding country. Under the direction of Mr. E. A. Williams, State Farm Demonstration Agent, and his assistants, Mr. A. Tabor, Miss Juanita Conyers, State Home-Makers Club agent, and Mr. Walter B. Hill, special rural school supervisor, assisted by Mrs. Lydia Thornton and Dr. J. A. Martin, field secretary of the Georgia Educational Association, there were gathered at Fort Valley from Monday, the 27th of February, through Friday, March 4th, farm demonstration agents, home-maker Club workers, Jeanes supervisors and principals of country training schools from every section of Georgia. These rural workers came here for their annual meeting in which they made reports of the past year's work and laid plans for bigger and better programs for the coming year.

Including visitors, department officials and visitors from other sections, there were nearly a hundred out-of-town visitors to swell the number of the hundreds of farmers, teachers, ministers and others from Houston and surrounding counties.

Among the distinguished visitors who addressed the gatherings were Dr. Jas. H. Dillard, director of the Jeanes and Slater funds, Charlottesville, Va.; Mrs. L. M. Carter, secretary of the American Church Institute for Negroes, New York City; Mr. W. T. B. Williams, field agent for the Jeanes and Slater funds, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and Mr. B. C. Caldwell, field agent for the Jeanes and Slater funds, Louisiana: Mr. Jackson Davis, special representative of the General Education Board, New York City; Mr. C. J. Calloway, Rosenwald agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Mr. T. M. Campbell, supervising U. S. Farm demonstration agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala; Dr. F. P. Lund, meat expert, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Mr. W. T. Anderson, Ga.; Dr. A. A. Richardson, Department of Agriculture, Athens. Mr. J. K. Giles, extension director, University of Georgia; President C. G. Wiley, State College, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. J. W. Holley, Georgia N. and A. College, Albany, Ga.; Mr. C H. Tobias, international secretary Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.; Prof. M. C. Mosley, superintendent of schools, Houston County; Miss Mary E. Creswell, director of home demonstration work, Athens, Ga.; Mrs. Bess Stanley Wood, assistant director of home demonstration work, Athens, Ga.; Messrs. Daniel and Dixon, directors of agricultural work for South Carolina, with headquarters at Orangeburg; Dr. M. W. Reddick, Americus Institute; Mr. G. V. Cunningham, state club supervisor for Georgia; Mr. Paul Tabor, extension worker, State College, Athens, Ga., and others.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to hearing reports from workers and separate meetings of the various groups were held for the purpose of making plans for the coming year's work. Thursday and Friday were given over to the Farmers' Conference and Educational Rally, the principal features of which were an unusually fine display of home-cured meats, canned goods and butter and literary and industrial work from the rural schools of Houston County. The Houston County Home-Cured Meat Show, which has been held here for the past six years under the direction of Mr. O. S. O'Neal, farm demonstration agent, has been well advertised throughout the whole country. some of the most widely circulated journals devoted to live-stock raising having featured articles with large cuts, giving a description of this show. The display this year was of an unusually high order and showed that the farmers have been benefited by the teaching of experts who have been instructing for a number of years. The work of the home demonstration agent, Mrs. O. S. O'Neal, shows up to fine advantage. The display of work from the rural schools under the direction of Mrs. A. L. Stephens, Jeanes supervisor of Houston County, also showed marked improvement in both the quality and variety of work over that of other years. Among other interesting features of the conference was a most instructive demonstration by Dr. Lund from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. in the matter of the killing, cleaning, cutting and curing of meat. Using a dressed pig, Dr. Lund gave a most helpful demonstration of just how the animal should be slaughtered, cleaned, cut and cured. Not only the farmers and farmers' wives, but all present listened and watched with intense interest this demonstration by Dr. Lund. Another interesting feature was the transformation of a farmer's home by the farm demonstration agents and home-maker club workers in renovating and whitewashing the house, varnishing and re-arranging the furniture, building sanitary toilet and whitewashing fence, toilet and other outhouses. This demonstration was made on a farm belonging to a member of one of Mr. O'Neal's clubs about two miles away from the school.

About 75 out-of town visitors were entertained on the school grounds and in spite of a considerable amount of rain every one present expressed themselves as having had a most delightful stay, gaining much useful information from reports, conferences and meetings.

Dr. J. A. Martin, field secretary of the Georgia Educational Association, gave a most interesting account of the improvement of Negro schools in various parts of the state due in large measure to the work of the Georgia Educational Association and the gifts from the Rosenwald School Fund. Mrs. Julia Jackson Harris, principal of the oldest of the county training schools and recognized as a leader of dean among that group of workers, gave an interesting account of the establishment and growth of the Training School near Athens. The reports from the other Training School principals as well as those from the Jeanes Supervisor, Farm Demonstration Agents' HomeMaker Club workers, were also full of interest and helpful information. Among other important plans for this year's work agreed upon by these rural workers was that of standing solidly back of the work of the Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes, which is to hold its annual meeting in Columbus, Ga., April 20-22. President H. A. Hunt and Dr. J. A. Martin.

COLORED WORKERS MEET NEAR END

3/4/22

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Fort Valley, Ga., March 3.—(Special.)—The rural workers' conference (colored) continues to grow in interest as the end draws nearer. While the Jeanes workers have closed their part of the work and the home demonstration agents continue, an added interest featured the conference when the county meat exhibit and the rural teachers work under the direction of A. L. Stephens, opened this morning.

Many of the Houston county farmers, all of the teachers with visitors from Washington, D. C., and New York, were present today.

Among the most practical demonstration that has been the pleasure and good fortune of the conference to witness, was given this morning by Dr. F. P. Lund, Washington, D. C. Dr. Lund is an outstanding federal government meat expert and served the United States government during the world war in France. The school furnished the hog and he had it cleaned, brought into the chapel and for forty minues he gave his demonstration and instructed in detail as how to cut meat economically as well as to suit the fancy of the buyer. This, however, was made more interesting when he proceeded to instruct the farmers in the best methods of curing and preserving meats.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was largely inspirational and many addresses were made and among them were W. T. Anderson, editor of The Macon Telegraph; L. K. Giles, extension director of the University of Georgia; C. G. Wiley, of the Georgia State college; County Superintendent of Houston M. C. Mosely; Professor H. A. Hunt, Fort Valley, and I. M. Carter, secretary of the American church institute for negroes, New York city.

Each of the speakers urged intellectual, moral, spiritual and economic development for all youths, white and colored.

Handicraft as presented by teachers of Houston county and the spelling match went to show that much progress is being made under the direction of A. L. Stephens, the Jeanes supervisor, with the co-operation of the teachers, parents clubs and the

county school authorities. It is known that the county superintendent, M. C. Mosely, is a progressive, believes in a square deal for both white and black children and has assumed in some respect much personal responsibility in the matter of seeing that the teachers are paid.

At present, one Rosenwald school is being erected in a negro settlement that will be worth several thousand dollars when completed. It has a domestic science department and all conveniences that go to give inspiration for teacher and pupil. Several other school communities are buying land, giving trees and lumber to erect other buildings.

The meat exhibit, as directed each year, by Professor O. S. O'Neal, shows much progress in curing and cutting, as well as the amount per family. Professor O'Neal has developed a general agricultural interest among the colored people in Houston county. He has a systematic, persistent and excellently laid out program that meets the needs of this county and section of Georgia.

As a result much contentment and general prosperity exist in this county. Incidentally, therefore, the race relations are exceptionally good, and each year the white citizens, in and around Fort Valley indorse this meeting.

In the background of all the success, is Professor H A. Hunt, who has given more than twenty-five years to sane and progressive leadership, educationally, throughout the state of Georgia. He is known in the state and nationally as a man of vision, sound character and filled with zeal, in the matter of improving the colored youth. The people follow his leadership gladly.

Professor E. A. Williams, the state agent, and B. Stanley Woods made addresses today and are carrying their work in detail. At the evening session, Dr. C. H. Tobias, Washington, D. C., the secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, made the principal address.

CHATHAM COUNTY

FARMERS HOLD MEETING

The eighty ninth Farmers' Institute Meeting of Farmers of Chatham County held their regular monthly meeting Monday at the Georgia State Industrial College.

The three most important matters discussed were: Savannah

1. The establishment of creamery routes through Chatham County The College buying the cream). Tribune

2. Shipment of spring crops in car lots on a cooperative plan. 4/13/22

3. Raising supplies for the dormitory department of the Georgia State Industrial College.

Prof. J. S. Frazier in charge of the Dairy Department of Georgia State Industrial College outlined plans by which the farmers can dispose of their cream through the College Dairy thus opening a source of revenue for the Chatham Negro farmers, the school being in a position to use all the cream the farmers can produce. This will mean several hundreds of dollars to the farmers per month who can furnish the cream.

Last spring sixteen car loads of snap beans were shipped co-operatively. These cars averaged $1,000 per car. This spring more cars are expected to be shipped including Irish potatoes and cucumbers.

President C. G. Wiley, President of Georgia State College addressed the farmers and congratulated the twenty farmers prrsent eepresenting Sacksville, Flowersville, White Bluff, Burroughs and Monteith communities for having met for eight consecutive months at the College in their monthly meetings. He pointed out to the farmers that the college was going to purchase a large part of its surplus from the Chatham Farmers Institute. Through his instruction Prof. J. W. Derrick presented his first order to be filled next fall estimated at not less than $3,060. This order includes 350 bushels meal, 75 bushels Yankee beans 340 bushels rice, 310 bushels grits, 250 bushels white potatoes, 2,000 lbs meat, 350 bushels peas, 250 gallons of canned tomatoes. The institute accepted the order with much enthusiasm and assured Pres. Wiley that the buying of farm produce through the Farmers' Institute of Chatham County would give new life to the farmers of Chatham County.

B. S. Adams, county agent and Miss Evelyn Conyers outlined a cleanup campaign for Wednesday. E. A. Williams State agent, spoke of the splendid co-operation and interest that the farmers of the county are manifesting in the work.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PFEL 15

Conference, Farmers' — 1922

Kansas.

Farmers' Conference at K. I. E. I. to be Most Impressive Show in History

Topeka Plaindealer
Topeka, Kansas 10/13/22

Unique Feature This Year to be Mile Long Parade Headed by Detachment From Fort Leavenworth

Negro Soldiers are to Assist in Event

An innovation in the program of the sunflower Agricultural association which will hold a fair and farmers' conference at the Kansas Industrial and Educational Institute, October 18-19, will be a parade a mile long, the last day.

The parade will leave the Institute grounds at 10 o'clock in the morning, led by ten mounted horsemen, the institute band, and a detachment of Negro soldiers from Fort Leavenworth, and followed by the student cadets and boys and girls of the Institute. Many floats will be in the parade.

Floats to Depict History

W. M. Foster, Carbondale, will have a float showing his coming to Kansas forty years ago, another showing the products raised on his farm in forty years.

J. P. Groves, Edwardsville, will have a truck load of potatoes and farm implements. M. Bolin also will sho whis trucking interests by using floats to demonstrate methods of havesing and marketing with teams and trucks.

Robert Turner will have a vegetable float and Will Turner will have and apple float. Emmet Page, of Eskridge, also will have a float.

Colored business men in Topeka and various organizations also have promised to have floats showing what improvement has been made by the Negro race along agricultural and other lines. Many prominent visitors will ride in parade automobiles.

To Serve Barbecued Pig

A mamouth barbecue will be served on the campus at noon. The pigs will be furnished this year by W. M. Foster of Carbondale, Kansas.

The new Nellie John Memorial Hospital, which has been built largely by student help, will be dedicated at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The first subject to be discussed will be "The Mission of this Hospital," the speakers are Mrs. Emma Gaines, Dr. S. J. Crumbine and Mrs. T. M. Martin. The second subject is the Colored Physicians and their part for better Health of the Race, discussed by Dr. J. R. Ransom, Dr. C. W. Patten, Atchison, and Dr. Frank Loveland.

"The Colored Woman and her part for the better health of the Race, will be discussed by Mrs. C. V. Smith and Mrs. William Dwiggins, Kansas City, Kansas; Dr. R. E. Gorey, Kansas City, Mo., and W. W. Morgan, Republican candidate for Governor, will speak.

To Talk About Fruit

The program for October 13 will start at 11 o'clock in the morning with addresses on "Fruit and its value," by Ed. Langdon, John Brown and Will Turner. "Poultry and Poultry Products will be discussed by Dave Lane and Ralph Searle. Thomas Campbell, of the United States department of agriculture, will deliver the address of the day. At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon "The Dairy Industry and it's opportunities" will be discussed by Arthur Emory, Lawrence; William Biggers, Topeka; Perry Johnson and F. W. Kirk, Topeka.

"Trucking as a Business" will be discussed by Robert Turner, M. Bolin, and Foster Child. A speaker from the Kansas State Agricultural College also will be on program.

A football game between the Institute and a team from Fort Riley has been arranged.

Groves Will Speak

This night meeting will start at 7:30 o'clock, with a discussion of business education for the farmer and his children. The speaker will be J. G. Groves, Edwardsville. Musical selections and a Physical Culture exhibition will follow. "A better system of Farm Management" then will be discussed by W. M. Foster, Carbondale, and J. F. Miller, Morehead.

"How shall We Own more Homes?" will also be discussed by J. C. Carson, Lawrence, and A. F. Ward, a Memphis, Tenn., Banker.

Officers of the association are: J. R. Rogers, Pres; Mrs. M. Bolin second Vice Pres; T. W. Ganaway, third Vice Pres; G. R. Bridgeforth, director; William Foster, Chairman executive committee; J. G. Groves, Treasurer, and Arthur Emory, Secetary.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Conference, Farmers – 1922

Mississippi.

URGES NEGRO TO STAY.

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal 1/15/19

Rural Industrial Association Pleads for Thrift Industry.

SHELBY, Miss., Jan. 14.—The National Rural Industrial Educational Association closed a very interesting session at this place last night. The negroes are awakened to a great interest in this work.

Strong resolutions were passed by the association urging thrift, industry and contentment among the negroes.

Resolutions were also passed requesting the organization of community fairs, farmers' conferences in every community and development of the homes, schools and churches. These resolutions are to be published and scattered among the negroes.

Prof. L. T. Larsen of the Y. M. C. A. rendered invaluable service to the association. He spoke to both sexes, then to the men alone. He showed the danger of disease and the ravages it is making among the negroes.

The governors of several states sent delegates who rendered valuable service to this session.

Prof. H. C. Ray, from Arkansas, delivered a strong speech urging the negroes to be successful farmers by raising everything at home and always making a cash crop. He explained the demonstration work he is doing in Arkansas.

Prof. A. Floyd of Georgia spoke of the young men and women. He said if they were properly taught and trained prejudice and unrest would soon be a thing of the past. He said the greatest asset and the greatest crop the south is raising is the boys and girls.

Bolivar County Fair was organized with A. H. Hall, president; B. W. Caston, secretary; Rev. R. L. Crittenden, treasurer, and Rev. R. C. Wilson, solicitor. Prof. A. M. Snowden, county demonstration agent, rendered valuable service in the meeting.

The following officers were elected: Rev. J. M. Williamson, president; Rev. R. C. Durden, vice president; Rev. W. O. Loyd, secretary; Anna B. Hall, assistant secretary; R. McCorkle, treasurer. Vice presidents from states: Prof. N. C. Bruce, Missouri; Rev. C. C. Johnson, Mississippi; Prof. A. Floyd, Georgia; Prof. M. H. Griffin, Alabama; Prof. F. H. Coleman, Louisiana; Prof. A. Johnson, Tennessee; Prof. H. C. Ray, Arkansas.

A number of substantial white and colored persons were elected as trustees of the constructive department of the association.

NEGRO FARMERS CALLED.

Utica Institute Will Hold Yearly Conference Feb. 1-2.

Commercial Appeal 1/22/22

HAZLEHURST, Miss., Jan. 20.—The annual Utica Negro Farmers' Conference will be held at the Negro College Institute in Western Copiah Feb. 1 and 2. This yearly conference has grown to be the greatest farmers' meeting of the county for several years. White and colored farmers are invited, but the meeting is arranged by Prof. W. H. Holtclaw of the Utica College for Negroes. In his announcement Prof. Holtclaw says: "We are expecting a large number of visitors and shall be glad to entertain them free. These conferences are held for both men and women farmers. Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute will be present to lend his powerful influence to the meeting, aiding the lines of experimental agriculture. Other speakers, white and black, will deliver addresses on farming and general home upbuilding lines. The entire agricultural staff, accompanied by the state agricultural workers, will conduct a farmers' short course from Jan. 26 to 31. All are invited to attend these important meetings."

Hundreds of farmers from this and adjoining counties will attend and arrangements have been made to entertain 2,000 people during the two days of the meeting. Many white people attend each year and say they derive much benefit from this farmers' conference. Prof. Holtclaw's school this year has 500 students and each of them takes this agricultural course every year.

Conference, Farmers – 1922

North Carolina

North Carolina Negro Farmer's Congress

Norfolk Journal & Guide 2/4/22

Goldsboro, N. C.—The semi-annual meeting of the Negro Farmers' Congress will convene at Goldsboro, N. C., February the 7th and 8th. There will be a preliminary meeting, Monday night, at 7:30 p.m. in the court house. At this meeing we are expecting an address by the Mayor of the city of Goldsboro, the editor of the Daily Argus of Goldsboro, Doctors Frederick and Dillard, Rev. McCrae and other prominent citizens.

The Congress proper will open Tuesday morning, February 7th at 9:30 in the court house. The program for the entire Congress is "Farming Under Boll Weevil Conditions." We shall have experts from Raleigh, Washington, Tuskegee Institute and other places who are thoroughly prepared to advise the farmer how to meet this pest. Every Negro farmer in North Corolina who can possibly attend and particularly those in Wayne and adjoining counties should be present through the entire program.

Prof. G. W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, a scientist of international fame will address us on the sweet-potato as a food Of the 100 by products that have been made from the sweet-potato, Prof Carver has discovered 77 of them It is a treat to have such a man in our state. Every school teacher, college professor, college president, principal of school, scientist and business man should hear this distinguished gentleman. This is a rare opportunity that you may never have again. It is worth your trip to the Congress, just to hear this one address, while there will be others just as interesting and valuable. I doubt if you can spend a dollar to better advantage than in coming to this meeting. Board and lodging will be reasonable, prices will be given later. A series of articles will follow this bearing upon various phases of the great meeting. Start now, get ready and come. John D. Wray, Farm Makers' Club Agent and Secretary of the Congress.

Conferences, Farmers' – 1922.

Tenn.

COLORED FARMERS MEET NEXT WEEK AT LANE COLLEGE

JACKSON TENN. SUN FEBRUARY 19, 1922

Lane College farmers conference will be in annual session Thursday and Friday of this week, according to announcements that are being sent out by President J. F. Lane of the local institution. Usually, this conference is very largely attended by farmers from almost all of the counties in the western division of the state. This year, an unusually large attendance is expected by those who are in charge of the work.

Prominent men from all parts of the state and South will be on hand to help along this work. Farm demonstration agents, supervisors of schools, teachers, preachers, doctors and public welfare workers will be present to arouse interest and stimulate thought and activity among the people. Among those who are expected to be present and deliver addresses are: Dr. C. H Phillips of St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. T. F Pack of the State Department of Agriculture; Prof. J. B. Pierce, U. S. director of farm agents; Mr. A. F. Ward president Fraternal Savings Bank Memphis; Bishop Geo. C. Clement of Louisville, Ky.; Mr. R. E. Clay, of Bristol, Tenn.; Prof. J. B. Brown, state superintendent of public instruction; Dr. G. A. Shelton, of Whiteville, Tenn.; Editor J. A. Hamlett of the Christian Index; Mayor J. D. Johnson of Jackson; Prof. S. L. Smith of the Rosenwald fund; Prof. S. A. Roberts of the state experiment station; Mr Judd Brooks and H. S. Nichols of Madison county. Superintendent Ijams of the city schools, and Superintendent Malone of the county schools, have been invited also to deliver addresses. These persons will bring messages that are worth while to the colored farmers, and they will no doubt be greeted by a large and appreciative audience.

The general theme of the conference is "Making Life on the Farm County." Under this head, such topics as marketing of farm crops, migration to the cities and towns, care of land, social and educational needs of the people, better health, better churches, etc., will be discussed in a plain and practical way by plain and practical speakers.

The object of this conference is to prepare the people for the everyday duties of life on the farm, in the home and elsewhere. This year, the necessity of this conference is more urgent and mandatory than ever before. The farmers are experiencing much difficulty in finding a market for their crops; the number of persons leaving the farm and moving into the cities is increasing each year until the problem of employment is grave and serious; this migration is going on in the face of the fact that factories and shops are cutting down their forces and are running only part time schedule. This situation has reached a point where its seriousness commands the attention of all thoughtful people. Something must be done to improve rural conditions or our national prosperity will be entirely destroyed. Cooperation between people living in the city and in the country is absolutely necessary for our national well being. As long as any one class is forced to suffer just so long will all the people suffer. These any many other questions of grave importance will be considered in this meeting.

Court Decisions Affecting the Negro, Historical.

SPRINGFIELD OHIO NEWS
MAY 29, 1921

THE SUPREME COURT.

WHOEVER has studied the history of the United States understandingly must have observed and must have been impressed with the fact that the Supreme Court has been assigned a conspicuous place in national affairs. Presidents come and go; congress changes its personnel at the dictate of the populace; the changing years finds expression in many abrupt changes in American method of living and customs, but the Supreme Court is changeless. A half century or more ago resignations from the court were more common by far than they are today. One who occupies a position with the Supreme Court holds a life tenure. This is, of course, as it should be. Men who are named to this commanding post must be free from political entanglements. Their duty is clearly outlined. They are to serve "all the people, all the time," in a way that will make plain to the country the best judicial thought collected about circumstances upon which the people at large do not appear to be able to agree.

Twenty-nine men have been picked by their fellow citizens to be president of the United States during the one hundred and thirty-two years which have elapsed since General George Washington first was inaugurated April 30, 1789. Within this same space of years only eight men in the country have been chosen to occupy and have occupied the office of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. No two presidents with the exception of Washington have appointed two men to this same station. Many of our presidents have not had the opportunity to appoint any man to this office.

The recent death of Chief Justice Edward Douglass White has served to arouse a new interest in the position which he relinquished at the command of death.

In their order, the following men have served preceding Chief Justice White:

John Jay of New York was chosen by Washington, October 17, 1879, and served six years, resigning to embark for England to make a treaty with the British government at the personal request of President Washington.

Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut succeeded Jay and was commissioned Chief Justice, March 4, 1796.

John Marshall, a Virginian, was appointed by President Adams to succeed Ellsworth, January 31, 1801.

John Taney, of Maryland was next named to this important post. President Andrew Jackson appointed him and he was confirmed by the Senate, March 15, 1836.

Salmon P. Chase of Ohio was Lincoln's choice for Chief Justice.

Morrison I. Waite, another Ohioan, was appointed by President Grant in 1874.

Melville W. Fuller of Chicago was named to the post by President Cleveland in 1888.

Edward Douglass White who has just died succeeded to this station by appointment of President William Howard Taft in 1910.

It is not possible within the limited space afforded to dip very deeply into the succession of Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court. In practically every administration of this court there have been problems of great pitch and moment demanding attention. If some argue that the earlier periods of the country's history called for unlimited judicial resources and commanding knowledge of the civil law, it might perhaps with equal consideration be argued that in these most recent days the Supreme Court has been called upon to decide questions of equal importance to the present generation. Someone has suggested that "since 1913 we have been living in a period of constitutional amendments. No less than four such amendments have been added to the constitution—the income tax, the popular election of senators, national prohibition and woman suffrage. But the days which tried men's souls, after the nation had won its liberty from the British yoke and embarked boldly upon a career of independent national life were days of extreme solicitude, because we are told that with all the apparent solidarity which existed among patriots of the colonial eras, there was manifest a manorial lordism which threatened to sweep the new-born republic into the currents of civil disorders. Scores of men have come into possession of great estates through decisions of colonial legislative bodies or through monarchical dispensation prior to the revolutionary war. Indeed, there were some of the more wealthy classes which feared that the republican form of government which had triumphed at Yorktown might, after all, not be so desirable a system of federal domination as appeared on the surface. Families which had amassed great wealth and vast acreage made no pretense to hide their fear that unless some method could be devised to serve as protection to their holdings practically everything they possessed might be taken from them.

John Jay, who became the first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, picked the office himself. President Washington gave him his choice of appointments. Jay was a wealthy land owner. The other four men named to the Supreme Court likewise were attorneys representing manorial interests or were themselves independently and fabulously rich. Under such conditions it was apparent that the landed classes had little or nothing to fear from court decisions. Early in the history of the Supreme Court its members did not sit always at the capital. They divided themselves up into groups and heard civil and criminal cases as well, moving from one section of the country to the other as cases accumulated and called for hearing. Jay soon tired of the position. He thought of his attractive estate, his books and his friends, and in order the better to relieve himself of the responsibilities attendant upon judicial life he accepted an offer from President Washington to negotiate a treaty for losses caused by laws of any of the states obstructing the collection of debts contracted prior to the revolutionary war; the citizens of each country were to enjoy the right to hold and convey land in the territories of the other; and debts contracted or engagements made by the citizens of the one with the other country were not to be impaired in case of national differences. At first it was not apparent that this treaty gave the Supreme Court of the United States remarkable power for construction by which confiscated estates could be recovered. The whole affair was joined up with what we have referred to previously as manorial landlordism, and the Jay treaty afterwards was severely denounced.

Much of Jay's tenure of office was concerned in the adjustment of private land claims, some growing out of revolutionary distribution, others being bound up in transactions which were associated with connections formed between American families and English capital and rough bounties.

Jay was glad to get rid of Supreme Court duties. When finally he had concluded his treaty with England he came back, gave up his office as Chief Justice, June 29, 1795, after refusing the office of Resident Minister of the United States to London. Washington had a perfect understanding of the importance of the office of Chief Justice. Once he wrote to Jay that he hoped he (Jay) "would not hesitate a moment to bring into action the talents, knowledge and integrity which are necessary to be exercised at the head of that department, which must be considered as the keystone of our political fabric."

The one and only man who was appointed by a president to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and who was rejected by the senate, was John Rutledge of South Carolina. Rutledge represented the large slave-holding people of the south. He was opposed vigorously and his appointment has been referred to as "an untimely anticipation of a period not yet arrived." He had been one of the delegates to the constitutional convention and had declared "The people of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia will never agree to the proposed constitution unless their right to import slaves be untouched. The great landlords of the north could not sympathize with this southern lawyer and the senate turned him down. He died later of an impaired mind.

Oliver Ellsworth, who became the second Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, calls for little comment here. His administration was not marked by any particularly striking decisions other than those associated with the perpetual discussions over property ownership.

John Marshall came into the office, a giant in intellect and a man whom Thomas Jefferson is said to have opposed continuously. It is related that Jefferson in his declining days brought himself to forgive most of his political enemies, but never John Marshall. Corporate institutions and power had come to be generally accepted as factors in American life when Marshall assumed the Chief Justiceship. Marshall, in reputation, biographical lore and tradition, has stood out in a marked manner as the most illustrous Chief Justice the Supreme Court of the United States ever had. He had many faults naturally. One writer has said that while to the masses the name of Marshall may not mean much in this day to the "oligarchy of wealth and the aristocracy, Marshall is the greatest of the great among judges." Marshall was the oldest of a family of fifteen children and for many years had been a surveyor and superintendent of Lord Fairfax's estate in the northern neck of Virginia. To those who did not know him by sight, Marshall's quaint method of travel in an antiquated gig to the Circuit Court in Virginia led to odd misunderstandings of the man himself. He was independent of mind, and was a lawyer who, insofar as his connections with great estates were concerned, stood in the very forefront. It is said John Marshall did not covet the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. When the call came he was busy with many land owners in his native Virginia. He had declined the ambassadorship to France and the Attorney Generalship of the United States. During the tenure of his office his actions were marked

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

by force, domination, audacity in judicial construction and tenacity of purpose. He was a hard man to persuade, once he had made up his mind. He had no reputation as a jurist we are told, when named to succeed Ellsworth. Nevertheless, he took the post and in 1804, for the first and only time in the nation's history, impeachment proceedings were brought against a Supreme Court Judge. Associate Judge Samuel Chase was accused of "high crimes and misdemeanors." The number of votes in the senate favoring Chase's impeachment lacked the constitutional two-thirds majority required, and he was let off by a strict partisan vote. Marshall had argued only one case before the Supreme Court before his accession. Under Marshall the Chief Justice became the mouthpiece for the court and rendered the court's decision. In this way Marshall's name is associated with many familiar constitutional cases. The great case arising before the Supreme Court in 1809-1810 was that arising from the act of the Georgia legislature in 1796, repealing the Yazoo land grants of 35,000,000 acres after it was said conclusive evidence had shown that the empowering act had been obtained by bribery. Marshall's opinion validated the Yazoo land grants on the grounds that the act of 1796 was "repugnant" to the constitution and therefore null and void.

From the time of Mashall's accession to this post until the day of his death three important constitutional points were covered in his opinions:

First—The intrenchment of the doctrine that a grant or allowance of privilege to a corporation was an irrevocably vested and perpetual right of property.

Second—The extension of the principle of a widening of national authority, and further concentration of power in the national government.

Three—Perpetuation of negro slavery.

It was important, of course, that the powers of the national government should be widened to the point of giving to the government every possible power in keeping with the demands made upon federal authority. Marshall's decisions in the construction of the constitution enlarged the power of the national government in a commanding manner. As regards slavery, Marshall once said: "Slavery has its origin in force, but as the world has agreed that is a legitimate result of force, the state of things which is thus produced by general consent cannot be pronounced unlawful." This opinion remained in force until the rumblings of civil strife in the early sixties promoted the Civil war, which ultimately freed the slaves.

During Chief Justice Marshall's administration the Louisiana purchase in 1805 added 750,000,000 acres to the national domain and the cession of Florida by Spain in 1819 augmented the extent of the public domain by 38,000,000 acres. Chief Justice Marshall died July 6, 1835, at the age of eighty years. His contributions to Supreme court history continue to hold a commanding place in the annals of judicial narrative in the United States.

Chief Justice Roger B. Taney of Maryland, named by President Jackson, is best remembered in the affairs of this court for his famous decision in the Dred Scott case. Taney had served previously as United States Attorney General and as Secretary of the Treasury. The period under which he served was marked by the astonishing activity on the part of working classes and issues constantly were arising between employers and employes, which found their way ultimately to the Supreme Court decision.

In 1824, Dred Scott, a negro, was the slave of Dr. Emerson of Missouri, and was taken by his master to Rock Island, Ills. Two years later Scott married another slave of Emerson's and returned to Missouri with his master. Not until his return did Scott discover that slavery was prohibited in Illinois and that his transfer from Missouri to Illinois, as was contended, had made him a free man. Emerson sold his slaves in 1852, after giving Scott a severe beating. Scott brought suit charging assault and battery, and won his action in a lower Missouri court. A higher state court reversed the decision. The matter eventually came to the Supreme Court of the United States, which affirmed the Missouri Supreme Court, holding as Chief Justice Taney did that the issues were entirely local and that the Supreme Court at Washington could not concern itself in the matter. The question was crowding for attention from that time on and it was easy to see that the north and the south soon would be divided on the question of slavery.

It is reported by one who has compiled a story of the Supreme Court that the breaking out of the Civil war found Chief Justice Taney utterly discredited in the north for his part in the Dred Scott decision. Taney, however, remained in his office until the day of his death, October 12, 1864, as one of his biographers declares "at the age of eighty-seven, in a kind of gnawing, genteel poverty, unable as we learn, to afford an extra few cents for an additional newspaper."

The next two Chief Justices of the Supreme Court were Ohio men, Salmon P. Chase being named by Lincoln and Morrison I. Waite by Grant. Some historians believe Lincoln was led to name Chase in order to remove an all too ambitious competitor for political honors. Be that as it may Chase was named, accepted the station and his administration was marked by an ardent and consistent defense of anti-slavery. Banking problems growing out of the Civil war clamored for attention during the Chase tenure of office, and the conditions emanating from the rebellion kept the Supreme Court in a state of vigilance and almost constant service. Chase, while Secretary of the Treasury, had proposed and urged the establishment of the national banking system and he favored, of course all measures associated with this institution. Chief Justice Chase died May 7, 1873.

Chief Justice Waite assumed his post in the midst of much national discussion over the growing power of railroads in the life of the country. Waite had no judicial experience prior to his appointment. He was chosen only after President Grant had acceded to objections raised against George H. Williams, an Iowa judge, by the Bar Association of New York. Waite had held public office only twice before assuming the highest judicial post. He had been elected in 1849 to the Ohio legislature and in 1873 had been president of the Ohio constitutional convention. He was an uncle of Henry Waite, the first city manager of the city of Dayton. Many railroad decisions were rendered during the Waite regime in the Supreme Court, all bearing upon important transportation development. In March, 1888, while suffering from a severe attack of stomach trouble, certain questions relating to the Bell Telephone company were contested as to priority and legality. Waite was said to be in a dying condition when rushed into the Supreme Court room to vote. As soon as he had voted he was hurried to his home and to bed, dying March 23, 1888. An author declares "He had lived in rather aristocratic style in Washington. After his death the newspapers reported that his estate was so small that members of the Washington bar and others deemed it advisable to raise a fund for his widow."

And now coming down to a point in history where some of the younger generation may recall affairs, Meville W. Fuller, a Chicago lawyer, ascended to the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court. President Cleveland named Fuller, who also was a Democrat. The Danbury Hatters' case came up during the Fuller administration and the Supreme Court rendered a decision virtually affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals that members of a labor union could not be held to answer for damages done due to a strike or accompanying boycott ordered by union officers, unless it was conclusively proved that members of the union actually participated in the "acts of violence, or authorized them, or had guilty knowledge of them." The Supreme Court also held in another union labor case that, under Section 7 of the Sherman anti-trust law, an industrial company could maintain an action against a labor union. The Hatters' union was involved in this question. The court furthermore held that the union was a combination in the form of a trust, and its so-called boycott was an interference with a free flow of trade between the states, and therefore in restraint of trade. But although labor unions were adjudged conspiracies in restraint of trade, the point as to whether union members could collectively be held liable for damages was not determined until January 5, 1912, by the decision noted previously. When Chief Justice Fuller died he was rated almost a millionaire.

The late Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, named by William Howard Taft during the latter's presidential incumbency, in 1910, was the first man to be raised to the office of Chief Justice from among the associate judges of this court. White, moreover, was a Democrat and Taft was a Republican, and it will be recalled how fiercely the storm waged when President Taft's appointment was announced. The annals of Chief Justice White's administration are pretty thoroughly remembered. The last ten years of the Supreme Court have been characterized as "a rule of reason." It is a period in which we have heard much of police power and emergency. An objection has been raised in recent years over the frequency of the closely divided decisions of the court. This in a sense demonstrates well with how much seriousness national problems are being debated and considered, and may not be regarded as a dangerous sign. We have learned to regard certain of our Supreme Court judges as "conservative" and others "liberal." Chief Justice White during his tenure of office was regarded as scholarly and efficient. Though a native of the south, he permitted no sectional feeling to enter into his decisions. Most of his opinions were orally given and are regarded

(see Next Card)

Court Decisions Affecting the Negro, Historical

(From foregoing card)
"The Supreme Court"
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And so we close this discussion. Some of the important things have been touched on, but by no means all of them. It is an outstanding fact that there are many of our older citizens who recall at least four of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, so limited has been the number of men appointed to this honored office. The court from its origin has faced tempestuous problems. It has not been infalliable and like as not has made errors, as succeeding years following decisions seem to demonstrate. In a sense it has been an outpost for our national liberties. Its word always is final. With a stroke of the pen it can over-ride even the majestic powers of congress and president.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

RECENTLY President Harding appointed William Howard Taft Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court to succeed the late Chief Justice E. D. White. What will be his attitude toward labor? What will be his position on the Negro? These questions chiefly concern us inasmuch as we are interested in both.

It would seem logical to expect Taft to pursue on the Supreme Court Bench the course he pursued on the Federal Court bench with respect to labor. The same is true with respect to the Negro. As a Federal judge he issued an injunction against calling the A. R. U. strike in 1894 for the violation of which Eugene V. Debs was sent to jail six months. As president his course was consistently against labor and in favor of the corporations. Recently as contributing editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger he has opposed amnesty for political and class war prisoners. He even went out of his way in opposing the release of Debs, the grand old man of life and love and literature—in striking contrast with his solicitude, when president, for pardoning Morse, the ice king, shipping magnate and capitalist, who had been sent to Atlanta for a heinous felony. Morse being rich and influential in money circles, Taft discovered the prison life as dangerous to his health and that an immediate release was essential for saving his life.

When Taft's attitude toward the Negro is reviewed we find him taking an active part against the Negro soldiers at Brownsville, Texas; catering to the bloody shirt of the South when in his inaugural address he promised to appoint no Negro to places in that section unless such appointments met with the approval of the Dixie bourbons. It is hardly necessary to say that if as president Taft declined to enforce the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the constitution (notwithstanding his oath as President to see that the laws are faithfully executed) he can hardly be expected to take a more advanced and impartial position upon the bench. Again, Taft's appointment met with the almost unanimous approval of the Southern Senators and the Southern press. Why? Because the South knows his position (1) on the Negro question, and (2) on the labor question—this section being the worst exploiter of labor, both white and black, in the United States.

A word now as to the wholesome fears of labor and the Negro. There is nothing to be alarmed about. The appointment does not improve the court from your point of view; neither does it aggravate it. Taft is no more reactionary than ex-Chief Justice White. The court was composed of nine old men, and Taft can qualify here. The court formerly represented capital and the corporations; so does Taft. The court has consistently stood on a caste status for the Negro; Taft concurs with it. The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments have not been enforced by the Court previously (except insofar as their enforcement benefited the corporations.) Negroes need not expect their enforcement now.

Opposed to Negro labor, opposed to white labor, opposed to every semblance of modern, enlightened civil, political and economic democracy—the new Chief Justice Taft enters upon his duties to serve the interests of bourbon reaction as has been customary all his life. And habit acts with dangerous accuracy.

OUR OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

The Gazette

Upon the request of many readers of The Gazette we print below the text of Hon. Harry C. Smith's Ohio Civil Rights law which the editor had enacted while a member of the 71st General Assembly, in 1894:

The General Code of Ohio:

Sec. 12940. Whoever, being the proprietor or his employee, keeper or manager of an inn, restaurant, eating house, barber-shop, public conveyance by land or water, theater or other place of public accommodation and amusement, denies to a citizen, except for reasons applicable alike to all citizens and regardless of race or color, the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both.

Sec. 12941. Whoever violates the next preceding section shall also pay not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where such offense was committed.

This law has repeatedly been held constitutional and good law by the Ohio Supreme court. The trouble is our people will not use it as often as they should, but expect it to do for them what they should and must do for themselves, under it, in the courts.

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Court Decisions Affecting the Negro, Historical

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Court Decisions Affecting the Negro—1922.

DALLAS TRX NEWS
SEPTEMBER 25, 1922

WHERE LAWS ARE TESTED.

Up in Texarkana the other day nine white men and one negro woman stood before the Judge charged with failure to dip their cows, as it had been duly ordained and provided they should by the laws of Arkansas—this tale coming from the yonder side of this interstate city. The negress pleaded guilty, and was mulct in a fine of $4 and costs of unstated, but assuredly larger, amount. The nine men pleaded not guilty, and the jury of their peers was unable to decide whether they had pleaded truthfully or not, albeit, it appears, the evidence offered against them was substantially identical with that which had cowered the negress into a confession of guilt. Thereupon the cases against the nine were dismissed. But, as an afterthought, it occurred to the State's Attorney that if the nine were to go unpunished, it were not just right that the one should go punished. The court thought likewise, and so set aside her confession of guilty and allowed her to enter a plea of not guilty, which, when done, was accepted by the court, he being persuaded thereto, not by the evidence, but by the fact that, on evidence no less incriminating, nine white men had escaped conviction.

The tale offers several morals. Perhaps the most obvious one is that a statute is no stronger than the loyalty it can command in the jury box. For the story indicates rather certainly that the jurors harbored no doubt as to the facts concerning the case of the nine, but that some of them were not intellectually in sympathy with a statute which required the dipping of cattle. Admitting the act, they held it to be no offense, despite the statute Although the evidence called for the conviction of the nine, apparently, the dissenting jurors convicted the statute, convicted it of oppression. And in doing that they probably nullified it, for a season at least, within the jurisdiction of this particular court.

The orthodox notion is that the Governor has the last say on the question whether an enactment of the Legislature shall or shall not become part of the law of the State So treatises, textbooks and Constitutions teach. Still the rude fact is that it is the juries that have the last say, that wield the final and decisive veto power over legislative enactments. Which is a fact that lawmakers might keep in mind as a restraint on their enthusiasm.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH